NATIONAL TRIBUNE. (ESTABLISHED 18.7.)

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY scut us, otherwise than by repistered letter,

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender, AGENTS - We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRINCKE has many volunteer convainers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own fudges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, De.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber In renewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corvections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penvion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive needed to maintain the Government is de only. We do not return communications or manuzeripls unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no elreunstances quarantee their publication at any special date. Address all communications to

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WASHINGTON FORT OFFICE AT SECOND CLASS MATTER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 10, 1886.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE .- A spirited sketch by A. E. Glanville, of McMillon's Brigade, A. J. Smith's Corps, Codar Falls,

OAK GROVE .- An important Engagement during the Seven Days' battles before Richmand. By Maj. H. D. O'Brien, 1st Minn. "SIMPLE DAN"-A short story of the war.

By Mrs. C. Brown, Londonderry, O. THE BEST DAY'S WORK OF HIS LIFE-An army officer's slory of the Confederate

GEN. WALKER'S ARTICLES

Prison Pen.

FOUR INSTEAD OF ONE.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that Gen. Francis A. Walker has upon further reflection decided to give THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE four articles instead of one. These will be:

- 1. Sumper at Fair Oaks.
- 2. Couch at Chancellorsville.
- 3. Hancock at Gettysburg. 4. Warren at Bristoe.

These will all be of unsurpassed interest and merit, as anything coming from Gen. Walker's pen must be.

GEN. GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

The second volume of the Personal Memoirs of Gen. U. S. Grant, published by Webster & Co., is at length issued and ready for delivery Many of our readers have been supplied with copies of volume one by THE NATIONAL TEIB-EKE, and we are prepared to furnish them voltime two upon the same terms. Volume two is a trifle larger than the first, and is bound in the same style. The press work and binding, however, of the second volume is rather better, owing to less haste in execution than in the first. The price of each in cloth is \$3.50, or \$7 for the two. We send either volume upon these terms postpaid to anyone desiring the

CAPTURING A LOCOMOTIVE.

All persons wishing to engage in the canvass of this thrilling book will find it to their advantage to address THE NATIONAL TELEUNE for terms, etc. It is one of the best-selling books of the times, and those already engaged in its sale are highly gratified at the handsome returns made. We also send the book as a premium for eight new subscribers, or for \$2 THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

FAGOTS FROM THE CAMPFIRE.

This most exciting book of adventure is now offered for the small sum of 50 cents, or free for a club of five new yearly subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. No soldier who reads this book can fail to be deeply interested, as the most thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes are told in a way to bring back vividly to the mind the days of '61-5.

WORLD'S CECLOPEDIA.

We have secured a new supply of this most excellent work, which is in itself a small library. It contains a wealth of information which cannot be thoroughly realized until the book is inspected. It will be sent to any person sending us a club of six new subscribe and will be sent in conjunction with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for one year for \$1.60.

THE G.A.B. WATCH.

Send 10 pre-paid yearly subscribers to THE USE BEG SECUTE ONE OF the reliable and handsome, stem-winding, nickel watches, which are manufactured expressly for us by the colebrated Waterbury Watch Company of Connecticut. The price of the watch and a year's subscription to the paper is \$3.50. Send for samples to aid you in canvassing for

THE RED ACORN.

This most interesting and ably-written work, by John McElroy, is now having a very large sale, and the new edition will soon be exhausted. Send \$1 to THE NATIONAL TRIB-UKE and secure a copy,

TABLE OF PENSION RATES.

We have a carefully-prepared table of pension rates compiled from official sources, which shows the exact ratings for every grade of disability. It is printed on heavy paper, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 15 cents.

MRS. SHERWOOD'S POEMS.

We have on hand still a number of copies of Mrs. Sherwood's exquisite lyries, which we will sell, handsomely bound, for the small sum of

AN ARTIST'S MEMORIES.

teresting reminiscences by Mr. H. Balling, the painter of the famous picture entitled "Grant | to meet these emergencies by adding some and Bis Generals." This picture is a canvass 15 by 18 feet, showing Gen. Grant and 26 other Generals mounted, all made from life in 1864 and Inch by Mr. Balling, who had a commission to perform the work from the owner of the stored in the Ordnance Museum in Washington but is now on exhibition at a Safe Deposit great historic luterest. In the article the artist navrates lucidents of his association with the

WHISKY, BEER AND TOBACCO TAX. Napoleon used to say that the two best patriots in France were spirits and tobaccothey did more for the support of the Goverument than anybody else, and complained | so on. less about it.

There is a great deal in this pithy remarkmuch more than appears at first sight.

Every civilized nation has found it the part of wisdom to raise a large portion of its revenue by taxes upon these two articles, for it is an imposition that no one feels. The postol money order, or draft on New | cost to the people at large of whisky, beer, cigars and tobacco is not enhanced by an amount of taxation that would double the price of any other article. This is because of conditions peculiar to the business, which need hardly be explained. To show how important they are in this respect, let us exshould in every case give the old as well as new address. | amine the budgets of the principal nations

Great Britain:

... \$446,400,000 CORRESPONDENCE. -Correspondence is solicited Taxes on spirits, beer and tobacco.......... 134,900,000

That is, nearly one-third the entire amount prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper rived from excise duties, or what we call

Total revenue

\$500,000,000 \$70,000,000 Tax on tobacco. 46,900,030 " nlcohols. as as wines, etc... 29,000,000 " beer ... 5,000,000

- \$150,000,000 That is, more than one-quarter the entire income is derived from these sources.

\$263,000,000 Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, sugar, 161,000,000 or considerably more than three-fifths the

Austria: 448,000,000 florins Total revenue Tax on beer 22,000,000 floring " brandy... 8,000,000 ** ** wine 4,000,000 **

entire receipts.

** ** tobacco ... 61,000,000 ** 98,000,000 floring or less than one-quarter the entire revenue.

Excise on liquors, tobacco, salt, sugar,

47,270,500 The great discrepancy between the incomes of Germany and France is caused by only the Federal taxation being given for Germany, while France shows both local and general income. Russia:

Total revenue ..291,635,000 rubles Excise duties . 22 000 000 * Tobacco ...

--- 163,000,000 ruble That is, very nearly one-half the entire revenue is from excises. The smaller countries follow the example

of the greater ones, and one and all derive a far greater proportion of their incom from imports on these articles than from any other single source of revenue.

There is no more conclusive argument in political economy than the results of human experience. All human experience supports the statement that the taxes which make the least sense of burden upon the peoplewhich yield the greatest returns with the greatest certainty and the least friction collecting; and which are the most elastic in emergencies, are those imposed upon spiritu ous beverages and manufactures of tobacco

Our own experience demonstrates this with wonderful force. Nobody is conscious that there is a tax on liquers and tobacco Nobody, except the distillers, brewers, toeconists and saloon-keepers, appreciates where nearly half the whole revenue of the Government comes from. If the duties were abolished to-morrow, no one could get his tumbler of whisky, his glass of beer or his cigar a cent cheaper than he does now. The only difference would be that some \$125,-000,000 a year would go into the pockets o the brewers, distillers, rectifiers, tobacconists and saloon-keepers which now goes into the in conjunction with a year's subscription to Treasury, and is thence returned to the people in the shape of pensions, interest on the public debt and payment of the ordipary expenses of the Government. Are not the gentlemen who run distilleries, breweries and saloons getting rich fast enough, or do we want to swell their plethoric purses

> There are still weightier reasons why we should resist all propositions to abolish our present system of internal revenue. It is staff that we may have urgent need of at any day. Though we have an overflowing Treasury now there is no telling what day we may have need of hundreds of millions of dollars to put the country in a condition of defense against a foreign assailant. For example, if the present revival of the old pute about the Newfoundland fisheries should assume the threatening aspect that it has several times in the past, we should want bundreds of millions of dollars to fortify the approaches to our great seaports, arm them with the exceedingly costly cannon required to fight English ironclads, and to fill

still more rapidly by relieving them from

these burdens?

our harbors with swarms of torpedo-boats. Has anybody stopped to consider how we should raise the money for such an emer-

tions connected with borrowing money and | charge of treason. issuing bonds at the threatened oncoming of a great struggle. Impending war is always accompanied by a great disturbance of the country's business and finances, and the \$1, or elegantly decorated in blue and gold for | Government must aim to avoid intensifying this disturbance by withdrawing great sums from the market for its own use.

Next week we shall publish some intensely in- The policy of European Governments is what to the rate of taxation on leading articles. Thus we read a few years ago o the British Government meeting the expulating. The picture has for years been pense of Egyptian war by adding a penny on the pound to the income tax, and raising Company's building, where it is an object of the excise duties a few pence. The French made an increase in the match tax, and a

the Madagascar and Tonquin expeditions. Germany will raise the tax on salt and sugar to get money to build a new line of forts, and provide them with Krupp cannon, and

By doubling the tax on whisky, beer and tobacco at any time, we could get enough to put our sea coast in a tolerably complete state of defense, and this, too, without the slightest derangement of the general business of the country.

Still another weighty reason against the abolition of the internal revenue system is that the inauguration of such a system in any country is always attended by an incalculable amount of derangement of business, bitterness against the authorities that carry the plan into execution, and fraud on the part of those who are taxed and corruption among public officials. Every reader of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE will remember something of the untold evils through which we passed in bringing our internal revenue system to its present admirable condition.

The corruption began in the Congress which passed the first law levying taxes on malt and distilled liquors and tobacco; it infected even public officials connected with carrying out the law; countless fair reputations were blasted by it; men of standing were sent to the penitentiary, and for years a sort of guerrilla warfare was carried on in the Southern States with those who resisted the execution of the laws.

Our experience was scarcely different from that of England when she introduced excise

It is as certain as any human matter can be that we will need the internal revenue system for some extraordinary purpose in the next few years. Therefore it would be supreme nonsense to abolish it now, when we have perfected it at such a cost, and then go through the weary process again before they who are now youths are old men.

The internal revenue system has been maintained so far to pay the bondholders \$141,741,000 their dues. Why not maintain it a little longer, and pay the soldiers theirs?

* THE TROUBLE IN NEW YORK. There has been a great deal of indiscret and injurious talking and publication concerning the troubles in the Department o New York, and we are strongly of the opinion that some of this should be made the subject of court-martial proceedings. It is a flagrant violation of the spirit if not the organic law of our Order to give aid and countenance to public reports of wrong-doing by comrades before such wrongdoing has been made the subject official investigation. If there had been any such malfeasance in the Department of New York as has been alleged in the public prints, the way to deal with it is by the filing of formal charges against the accused parties. Until then the lawful and decent thing on the part of comrades is silence and no man who regards his obligations will pursue or advise any other course.

When the accusations have been reduced to regular charges by responsible parties and these filed with the proper authorities, then we believe in going to the bottom of the matter, regardless of who may be hurt by the revelations. If there is any man who has betrayed the trust reposed in him by the comrades of New York, let him be relentlessly exposed and held up to the execration of the public, as he richly deserve to be. But until then let us have no man tried in the newspapers, no comrade's reputation blasted by interviews and calumnious

We are frank to say, however, that we are surprised that more decided steps have no already been taken to bring the matter to an issue. If there is any basis for the accusations against the New York officials, those making the charges should long ago have instituted regular proceedings. On the other hand, we are at a loss to understand why the parties whose reputations have been assailed have not demanded a court of

The good name of the Order is serious! suffering by the course of things, and th Commander-in-Chief has taken the proper step of sending his Inspector-General to in vestigate the finances of the Department This is all the Commander-in-Chief can do but the comrades of the Department of New York owe it to themselves and to the Orde to clear up this scandal by a thorough investigation of all implicated in it.

GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT. The Home Rule bill for Ireland, which has British Parliament for months, met defeat Monday night by the narrow majority of 30 on a total vote of 652 in the House of Commons. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's bill is not the most remarkable feature of the matter, but it is the spectacle of an English Premier local self-government in Ireland that arrests the attention of thinking men. For weeks the British Parliament has been almost geny? Every one will say, "Borrow it, of evenly divided upon a proposition, the ad vocacy of which but a few years ago sent But there are grave difficulties and objec- Michael Davitt to penal servitude on the

Verily the world moves.

CORPORAL TANNER strongly denies having had any connection whatever with the circulation of the reports concerning the officers of the G.A.R. in New York, and all will readily believe him too genuine a comrade to engage in such a thing. In regard to his competitor for the Commander-in-Chiefship-Gen. John A. Reynolds-he says: "He is a gentleman and was a brave soldier. His army record is unexceptionable. He is a cultivated man of wealth and leisure, and is worthy of the respect of every veteran."

asking him to support Senate Pension Bill Generals when securing studies for his work. rise in the excise duties pay the expenses of No. 1886? If not, you should do so at once. GEN. LOGAN'S BOOK.

"The Great Conspiracy; Its Origin and human rights, and against the pernicious History," by John A. Logan, is an invaluable contribution to the political history of the United States. It is not a history of the war, but it is a work the perusal of which is essential to a philosophical comprehension of the war as a factor in the development of the Nation as we find it to-day. Its keynote is the protective tariff, and the intimate relationship of State sovereignty, slavery and free trade is traced out from the beginning of the Union under the Constitution until the culmination of the "Great Conspiracy" in armed rebellion.

world of letters.

young men above all others.

ana, at Alexandria, Va., and which has occa-

OUR HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE during the National Encampment

at San Francisco will be at the Occidental

Hotel, very near to the National Headquar-

ters, and the proprietor and editor will be

glad to meet all comrades and readers of the

THERE was a magnificent gathering of

his old comrades-in-arms that his voice could

not be heard for 10 minutes, and he was

obliged to wait quietly till cheer after cheer

died away, and the uproarious enthusiasm

spent itself sufficiently to allow him to

Some of the gentry whose supersensitive

nerves are always startled by any allusion

to the services of loyal men, but who can

hear Jeff Davis rant treason without the

slightest mental discomposure, have been

greatly stirred up by an eloquent speech

made in Detroit by the Rev. Father Reilly.

There is the customary talk of bloody shirt

and stirring up sectional strife and all this,

but the fact is sufficient that Father Reilly's

speech receives the hearty commendation of

all the comrades in Detroit, very many of

whom have written strong letters to the

ELSEWHERE we publish the call of the

committee of the Third Corps Army Society

for the great Reunion which will take place

at Gettysburg on the 2d of July. This will

be the greatest event in the history of that

organization since the close of the war, and

no one who wore the "diamond" on that

eventful day 23 years ago should miss gath-

ering with his comrades. The committee,

as will be seen by the call, have secured very

low rates from the hotels and the railroads.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN and Mrs. Logan

will attend the National Encampment at

special car with Gov. Alger, of Michigan,

and family. The trip out will be over the

Union & Central Pacific, and then return via

the Oregon Short Line and the Northern

THE issue of the Cincinnati Graphic for

Saturday, May 29, 1886, contains a splendid

full-page portrait of Comrade A. L. Conger

Commander of the Department of Ohio.

Smaller pictures of his staff appear in other

THE Scranton (Pa.) Republican introduce

a new and tasteful feature into its Memorial

Day edition, by a mammoth fac-simile of a

Post Commander's badge, with the names of

done a generous, unselfish or brave deed.

Free Trade Folly.

should have this book. We will send it to any

address upon receipt of 15 cents.

Pacific Kaliroads.

parts of the paper.

San Francisco in August. They go in

press, approving his manly words.

The author shows how free trade and and slavery were necessary to each other, and how the institution of slavery was inimical to the doctrine of protection and the improvement of the condition of free labor under it. A masterly analysis of the political progress of the country is presented, and it is such a presentation as is possible only as the result of that ripe scholarship incident to a lifetime devoted to the study of the history of our institutions from their incipient stages.

It is clearly demonstrated how slavery and free trade stood shoulder to shoulder, relying at all times upon the assertion of the dogma of State sovereignty as an avenue of escape from the Union at any time when they should suffer defeat within the Union; how the leaders of the Southern oligarchy, when their anticipated defeat came in the election of Lincoln, attempted to split the Nation in two and set up a new Constitution, which distinctly provided a tariff for revenue only and prohibited the fostering of any domestic industry.

Such was the Constitution of the Jeff Davis oligarchy, the so-called Confederate States of America. England was the friend and sponsor of this Confederation because its organic law provided for free trade.

The work is very succinctly planned, embracing 33 chapters with an appendix, all carefully indexed. The chapters are entitled respectively: "A Preliminary Retrospect," "Protection and Free Trade," "Growth of the Slavery Question," "Popular Sovereignty." "Presidential Contest of 1860," "The Great Conspiracy Maturing," " Seces sion' Arming,"" The Rejected Olive Branch," "Slavery's Setting Sun," "The War Drum-'On to Washington,' " Causes of Secession," "Copperheadism vs. Union-Democracy," " The Storm of Battle," " The Colored Contraband," "Freedom's Early Dawn," "Compensated Emancipation," "Border-State Opposition," Freedom Proclaimed to All," "Historical Review," "Lincoln's Trou bles and Temptations," "The Armed Negro," "Freedom's Sun Still Rising." "Thirteenth Amendment Passes the Senate." "Treaso in the Northern Camp," "The 'Fire in th Rear.'" Thirteenth Amendment Defeated in the House," "Slavery Doomed at the Polls,' "Freedom at Last Assured," "Lincoln's Second Inauguration," "Collapse of Armed Conspiracy," "Assassination," "Turning Back the Hands," "What Next?"

The appendix treats of "The Battle of the Giants-the Douglas and Lincoln Debate,' "Masked Treason Exposed-Holt's Report

on the Knights of the Golden Circle," etc. The first chapter embraces an investigation of the slavery question from the earliest times of our history, going back to 1620 Coming down to the Revolution it is shown that slavery was a troublesome source of weakness in the Colonies. The bearing of this question upon the affairs of the country is carefully traced down to the famous "Missouri Compromise."

The next chapter is very interesting, showing that the Revolution was a struggle for industrial independence as well as political autonomy, and that the old Confederation failed because of the lack of industrial pro-

Intensely interesting will be found those chapters embodying the history of Mr. Lin coln's career and the political struggles in which he was a potent factor. The author himself was elected to Congress in 1858, and a this epoch in National affairs entered the political arena as an actor in the stirring events of the times. The tremendous impetus given to the struggle for human liberty by the great contest between Lincoln and Douglas for the United States Senate that year, and the subsequent events in the grand drama are depicted with the clearness of a writer who is now traveling the highways of his own experience. In view of this fact, all that follows is a priceless heritage to the students of coming generations who will grope among the intricate mazes of the sinuous history of ante-bellum politics.

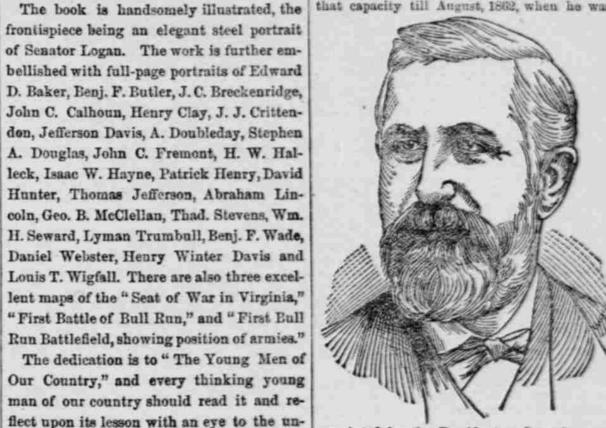
Gen. Logan carries the history of the Conspiracy" of slaveholders to its culmination on the field of battle, where the contest was fairly opened on the plains o Manassas. At this battle he carried a mus deliberately advancing the proposition for ket, fighting in the ranks of a regiment of Michigan volunteers. How well he tells the story of this engagement the readers of THE NATIONAL TEIBUNE already know, as it was published in our columns during the month of April in advance of the appearance of the book.

The appendix is an important addition, embracing a very full epitome of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debate and Holt's report on the Copperhead conspiracy in the North, which proposed by nefarious means to aid the rebellion through the agency of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Another important feature which runs through the whole work is the freedom with which the arch-conspirators are allowed to speak for themselves. The leaders in fomenting rebellion, whether living or dead at the present time, are liberally quoted, and thus their own utterances define their position without possibility of misconstruction or HAVE you written to your Congressman, misrepresentation. The same deference is paid to the other side also, and the pages of the book abound in the patriotic words of the

men who spoke in behalf of the Union and heresy of nullification and State sovereignty. However politicians may differ from the

MAJ. EDMUND N. MORRILL. author's conclusions, it cannot be gainsaid

that he has gathered from the depths of the historical mines of the National archives, an The Hon, Edmund N. Morrill, of Kansas, who has just been renominated for the 50th array of facts never before brought together, ongress, was a member of the famous Jayand in this particular he has done a service hawkers, officially known as the 7th Kan. Cav. which will give his name an honorable place among the historians of the time and insure were sent to the east side of the Mi-sissippi him an enviable position in the catholic River and attached to Sheridan's Brigade. Mr. that capacity till August, 1862, when he was The book is handsomely illustrated, the



ppointed by the President a Commissary of known future rising close in front of us. Its subsistence, with the rank of Captain. He closing interrogation "What Next?" should was promoted to the rank of Major, and mustered out as such in October, 1865. command the thoughtful attention of the Maj. Morrill was born at Westbrook, Me., in

1834, and went to Kansas in the stirring days of its territorial existence. He was elected to The work is published by A. R. Hart & the Legislature of the Territory in 1857, and after the war continued active in the politics Co., of New York city. Price in cloth, \$3.75. of the State. He was elected Clerk of the District Court in Brown County in 1866 and 1868, and ORATION BY HON. JAMES T. JOHNSON. Clerk of the County in 1867, 1869 and 1871. In Next week's issue of THE NATIONAL 1872 he was elected a State Senator, and reelected in 1879. He was chosen as a Repre-TRIBUNE will contain in full the oration on sentative to the 48th Congress, and re-elected Memorial Day delivered by Comrade James T. Johnson, Member of Congress from Indi-

Mr. Morrill is a banker by profession, and stands for the business element in his commuupon his renomination, says:

sioned so much comment by the press of the country. It is a strong, vigorous production, gress. Here in Kansas we exhausted the questions of sentiment years ago. We had our fight over what Mr. Choate called the "glittering generali-ties" of the Declaration of Independence at the start—and it may be remarked that the present and will be read with interest by the com-Representative of the rival business is a great, growing that fight too—and now Kansas is a great, growing that fight too—and now Kansas is a great, growing as community, with business looked after by bu ess men. Maj. Morrill stands or the best type of such men.

He is a member of the Committee on Invalid dier has no more efficient advocate in the body

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. A Circular from the Friends of Corporal Tanner. NEW YORK, June 3, 1886. To the Delegates to the 20th National Encampment,

veterans at Indianapolis last Wednesday. COMRADES: As representatives of New York The meeting was in the interest of a monuthe National Encampment to be held at San Francisco, we desire to inform you that we ment to the soldiers and sailors of Indiana shall present for your consideration as a candiwho lost their lives in defense of the Union. date for the position of Commander-in-Chief Comrade James Tanner, of this Department. Gen. Logan, Senator Ben Harrison, and Gen. We shall not undertake to present, in detail, Sherman were present and received a trehis work and his worth, for they are well known and graven on the hearts of thousands of commendous ovation. The applause was so rades, who have been the beneficiaries of his deafening when Gen. Logan rose to address disinterested and unceasing efforts, through

long and laborious years. During his two terms as Department Com mander, he canvassed this State from end to end, aroused public sentiment, stimulated public generosity, and our magnificent "Soldiers Home" stands, to-day, a monument to his zeala place where destitute comrades find an houorable refuge in old age intend of a pauper's cot in a County almshouse. We offer no eulogy for his many years of efficient service before Congress in the interest of disabled veterans. but, through all, and always, he has been the consistent and practical friend of his comrades. During his incumbency of a municipal office in the city of Brooklyn, the records show the

diers employed by him! These facts speak for themselves! A boy of 17 he took his place in the ranks in '61, and, in Kearney's Division, participated in every battle of the Peninsula, until, at second Bull Run, he closed his marching and fighting career with the loss of both legs upon that field. His record in the ranks was unimpeachable, and is best evidenced by the esteem in which he was held by his comrades then, and by his immediate commanding officer, Gen. John C. Robiuson, now Past Commander-in-

Chief, G.A.R. He possesses, in a marked degree, the characteristics and capacity so desirable in the one who is to be the head of our noble Order. We respectfully and fraternally ask your aid electing him to that position.

Yours in F., C. and L. Alexander Strain, Post 63. 471. # 383. Chas. F. Barager. 215. Henry Corse, " 127. Rob't Loughran, M. D., Henry C. Perley, 182. Thos. McNoble. 16. 307. Samuel Minnes 79. Jos. Scheider, * 106. E. Livingston Allen " 435 alt. Patrick Hayes, 47. Geo. A. Cantine. # 143. James Owens, 44 Delegates. Philip S. Bilgin Past S. V. C.-in-Chief John Palmer. Edward Jardine Daniel E. Sickles, Past Dep't Commander Henry A. Barnum Abram Merritt,

PERSONAL

Jos. L. Follett, member of Nat'l C. of A., N. Y.

James S. Fraser

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard will be mustered into ames A. Garfield Post, No. 34, San Francisco, Cal.,

The old three-months 1st Wis, furnished commissioned officers by the hundreds, sprinkled all through the later regiments. These ranked all the way from Colonels to Second Lieutenants. Not a few of them were elevated to the star. Some attained merited distinction afterward in the Regular service. Gen. John C. Starkweather made the 1st Wis., to quote the language of one of his best and bravest soldiers. The country, and especially Wisconsin soldiers, will be glad to know that he is recovering from an illness that looked but recently like the ending of his eventful life.-Appleton

the soldier dead of the city printed on the Comrade J. H. C. Brewer, of Peabody, Kan., is in the East visiting his old comrades. He belonged to the 6th Md., and was the Adjutant of the regi-HAS your Post sent in a petition yet, askment during the terrible Wilderness campaign. He is a native of Maryland, and was an uncompromising the House of Representatives to pass ing Union man from the first. It will be remembered by readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE that he was one of a party of young Marylanders who have the way Mass. When the war of the rebellion broke Senate Bill No. 1886? If not, it'should lose no time in so doing, for the session draws to struck one of the first blows in the war, by taking a ferryboat for the Potomac away from a party of rebels, at the outbreak of hostilities. He is now a prosperous merchant, a most carnest G.A.R. man, THE most significant fact connected with and a member of Commander-in-Chief Burdett's Jeff Davis's personality is that no story, an-

ecdote or account is extant of his having O. A. Moore, formerly of Co. F. 3th Ill., now a substantial business man of Los Angeles, Cal., and Commander of Geslich Post, No. 106, at East Los Angeles, is making a tour of the East, visiting his father in New York, and the battleflelds in Virginia. This is a most instructive little pamphlet on Joseph E. Wilson, of Peoria, Ill., has received an the economic questions of the day, and deals with appointment on the soldiers' roll, House of Reprethe tariff in a plain, understandable, convincing sentatives, to succeed the late Gen. Stannard. way. Its author is Robert P. Porter, who Comrade Wilson served in the 8th Iil., Gov. Oglesstands at the head of the economic writers of by's regiment, during the late war, and was frightthe country, and has no superior as an authority fully wounded at Fort Donelson, suffering the loss on matters relating to the tariff. Every one of the entire lower law hone. who desires to be informed on this question

Gen. John C. Fremont, Gen. Absalom Baird and Central Branch, Dayton, O., May 29, Charles G. Commodore C. H. Loring were announced to be Schwartz, Co. H. 7th N. Y.

mustered as members of Kit Carson Post, No. 2. Department of Potomac, at Washington, Wednes-

William Harper, a war veteran, was recently examined at Los Angeles, Cal., for a life insurance policy. Being asked if he had ever been intoxicated, he repited; "It is just this way: I was born the 4th of July, this country was born the 4th of July, and I was with Grant when Vicksburg capitus lated the 4th of July, and to get through with there three celebrations in one day sometimes fills me

The widow of the late Gen. Hancock left Gov-He went in at the breaking out of the war as a ernor's Island last Saturday. For a time she will private, and saw service for the first year in stay at the house of Nicholas Gwynn, the father of he regiment's raids in Missouri, when they her widowed daughter-in-law, Mrs. Russell Hancook, No. 40 West Fifty-eighth street, New York, Her grandchildren, Ada Gwynn and Myra, gowith Morrill was elected Sergeant, and served in her, together with Mrs. Russell Hancock, who has been like a daughter to her in her affliction. How long she will remain in the city is now unknown, and no plans have been made for the future. The painful step which removed Mrs. Hancock from a home which is filled with precious memories is rendered necessary by the order taking Lieut, Griffin, her nephew-in-law, and the former Secretary and Aid-de-Camp of the General, to Washington, He is to take the position of assistant to the Englineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia. While her general health is good, Mrs. Hancock's nervous system still suffers from the shock of her bereavement, which she felt with more than common force. She suffers greatly from nervous prostration, and at times cannot see callers even among her most intimate friends. She is guarded with loving care by the members of her household, and all topics of an exciting nature are withheld from her. She knows nothing about the condition of the fund for her benefft, which has by no means reached the ample proportions hoped for by her friends, nor whether Congress in its infinite wisdom has allowed her a pension commensurate with her husband's position and services.

There has been a very earnest expression of a wish by ex-President Hayes's neighbors-by all of whom he is greatly esteemed-that he allow himfelf to become a candidate for Congress, but he has positively declined, and says that he is out of politics entirely.

Col. Fred. D. Gront and family will spend the Summer at his mother's cottage at Long Branch, and does not contemplate moving to West Point, as

Gen. John C. Fremont is living in Washington. The first edition of his " Recollections of My Life," ust completed, was destroyed in the Chicago fire last week at the burning of his publishers, Belford, Clarke & Co. The plates, however, were in a vault and escaped, so the loss is not irreparable.

Dr. John T. Woods, of Toledo, one of the best Grand Army men in Northwestern Ohio, is in Washington for a week, visiting his brother-inlaw. Dr. Woods went out as Surgeon of the 20th Ohio, and for his efficiency and good conduct on the field of battle was repeatedly promoted to Brigade and Division Surgeon, then to Director of Hospital nity. The Atchison Champion, in commenting for Military District, and was on the point of being made Corps Surgeon when the bottom fell out of Maj. Morrill represents the business man in Con- the Southern Confederacy. He is the author of "Steadman and His Men at Chickamauga," and several other valuable war monographs.

Last Friday the head of Maj. Thos. H. Bell, for any years Inspector of Customs at New York fall under the official guillotine. No reason was assigned for his removal, the only cause being that his place was wanted for a political striker. Mai. Bell has not deserved this by any means. He was a gallant soldier, and rose to the Majorship of the Pensions of this Congress, and the Union sol- 8th N. Y. Cav. by merit alone. There is no more active and earnest comrade in the country than he, and ever since his discharge from the service he has been an active worker for the good of veteran comrades. He is one of that indefatigable band that built up the Brooklyn Relief and Employment Bureau to its present high state of efficiency.

At Bridgeport, Conn., last Friday, Chas. H. Whipple, formerly of Co. B. Is: Conn. Cav., shot through the head and killed Wm. H. Adams, formerly of the 17th Conn. The trouble was alleged intimacy of Adams with Mrs. Whipple, Whipple is a victim to the opium habit, and his wife had separated from him on that account and because he would not support her.

Chas. H. Martin, formerly of Co. F. 17th N. V. and now proprietor of a hotel at Whitestone, Long Island, hung out, on Decoration Day, a flag which be had captured in a raid on a rebel camp near Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 4, 1864. During the night some miscreant stole the flag, and Comrade Martin is

We are exceedingly sorry to have to report that he health of Gen. H. W. Arnold, Past Commanderin-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, is very far from good. His lungs have become so much affected that he has been compelled to relinquish his bustness and seek a more favorable locality. He is now in Denver, Colo., and writes rather despairingly from there. Undoubtedly his physical condition is largely the result of the onerous labor he performed while in office, for he did not spare himself any exertion that he thought would redound to the enefit of the Order. Gen. Arnold is a largebrained, high-minded man, and his connection payment of \$130,000, in salaries to veteran sol- with the Order has been of the greatest possible value to it. Every one will hope for his speedy

and entire recovery.

Comrade John Palmer, Past Department Comnander of New York, was summoned to Washingon last week to give evidence in regard to the conduct of Mr. Matthews, the colored man whom President Cleveland appointed to the office of Register of Deeds, in place of Fred Douglass. It was beieved that Comrade Palmer had damaging facts in his possession in regard to the discharge, for political reasons, of an appointee named Cook in the Capitol at Albany, but he stated that he had secured the appointment of Cook and he was discharged with others at the time when there was a general reduction of force without any political eason being alleged. The Superintendent informed Comrade Palmer that Cook would be restored to duty as soon as the force was increased again. again. Comrade Palmer spoke of Matthews as a man of ability and good standing in society, and he gained the impression that many of the Republican Senators are favorable to him.

During the visit of Jeff Davis to Savannah, Capt. M. S. Saunders, a veteran, made himself disagreeably conspicuous at a banquet by proposing the heaith of the ex-Chief of the Confederacy. This action caused no little anger among the New York comrades, and Capt. Saunders, being brought to task replied in a letter, which aggravated his offense, by speaking of Jeff Davis as a Christian gentleman whom he admired, and so on. His Post, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., adopted a resolution asking him to resign his membership in the Post or apply or a transfer card, in order to " thus rid the Post of semblance of disloyalty." Capt. Saunders replied that in offering the toast he violated none of the pledges made at the time of his muster, and committed no act of disloyalty, but that it is disloval to keep alive sectional animosity, and he declines to ask for a transfer card. Gen. Horatio C. King is his counsel, and it is proposed to meet with legal proceedings any attempt to deprive him of in the Order. Capt. Saunders a con duct is so highly approved in the South that the Chatham Artitlery, of Savannah, elected him an honorary member.

Col. John A. Joyce, the brilliant poet and orator, has started South on a lecturing tour, which will extend through Virginia and Kentucky. Commide Joyce's writings have attracted general attention, and his lectures will undoubtedly be as entertaining and brilliant as his writings have proved to be. It will be remembered that Comrade Joyce enlisted as a private soldier in the 24th Ky, at the outbreak of the war, and by successive promotions became its Lieutenant-Colonel. He is a member in good standing of Kit Carson Post of Washington.

W. H. Harlin, M. D., President of the Medical Examining Surgeons Board of Pensions, Brooklyn, N. Y., and A. A. Wemmeil, M. D., Treasurer, were on a pilgrimage to Washington last week on behalf of New York "Growlers."

MUSTERED OUT.

out Dr. Pease became Surgeon of the 12th N. Y. Afterward he became Surgeon of the 10th N. Y. Cav., organized Patterson Park Hospital at Baltimore, was under Burnside at Fredericksburg in 363, was Medical Inspector of Stoneman's and Pleasonton's Cavalry Corps, organized a cavalry corps hospital at Aquia Creek, was at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, was Medical Perector of the Cavairy Corps under Sheridan, and Inspector of nospitals at Fredericksburg. Oct. 1, 133, he was mustered out of service with the rank of Brevet entenant-Colonel BAGLEY.-At Perley, Barron Co., Wis., May 22, Edward P. Bagley, aged 69. He served in Co. H., 177th Pa. He lived in Susqueimana, I'm, and be-longed to a G.A.R. Post there. While on a visit to his daughter in Wisconsin he was instantly killed Phillips, aged 42. He served in the Army of the

Bascock.-At Bangor, Mich., May 21, Z. C. Babrock, formerly a member of the band of the 1st Wis.